After a breach report: what a state attorney general is likely to ask for

Each state's breach law runs its own clock from discovery: 30 days in Florida and Washington, 45 in Maryland, Oregon and Vermont, 60 in Connecticut, "the most expedient time possible" in New York, Illinois and New Jersey. Most require a notice to the attorney general as well, some before residents are told (Maryland, New Jersey), some only above a count (500 in Florida and Washington, 250 in Oregon), some for any resident (New York, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut). Most AG notices must carry the breach date, the discovery date, the resident count and a copy of the letter. Florida's statute lets the AG request the police, incident or forensic report, the breach policies and the steps taken. This page is a sample of states, not a 50-state summary: it rests on the nine statutes and five AG pages read on 23 November 2026, named in the notes.

Washington, the AG that publishes a count.

209 breaches

reported in 2025, affecting more than 8 million Washington residents (AG data privacy report, 14 August 2026). Most states publish no count.

Notices those breaches generated.

11.6m notices

went to Washington residents from the 279 breaches reported July 2023 to July 2024 (AG release, 26 November 2024). Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Delaware and Vermont post the notices they receive.

ITEM & DESCRIPTION	REGULATION
☐ **1. The resident notice letter.** The final letter with the contents each state requires, and a sample free of personal data. → Have it ready: the letter and the sample copy sent to the AG.	WA 19.255.010(7); NY GBL 899-aa(7)
☐ **2. Resident counts by state.** How many affected in each state, and the basis of the estimate. → Have it ready: the per-state count sheet.	FL 501.171(3)(b); MD 14-3504(h)
☐ **3. The dated timeline.** Breach, discovery, determination, containment, vendor notice, each mailing. → Have it ready: a one-page chronology tied to evidence.	WA 19.255.010(7); VT 9 V.S.A. 2435
☐ **4. Incident or forensic report.** What happened and how it was contained. → Have it ready: the forensic firm's report or the internal incident report.	FL 501.171(3)(c)
☐ **5. Data inventory.** The categories of personal information involved, per system. → Have it ready: the data map with affected fields marked.	WA 19.255.010(7); IL AG filing page
☐ **6. Written information security program.** The policies in force before the breach. → Have it ready: the program, policies and training records.	NY GBL 899-bb(2); FL 501.171(3)(c)
☐ **7. Vendor contracts and the vendor's notice.** Agreements with any processor involved, and when it told you. → Have it ready: the contract, security schedule, the notice and its date.	NY 899-bb(2)(b); FL 501.171(6); MD 14-3504(c)
☐ **8. Credit monitoring evidence.** Proof services were offered where the state requires them. → Have it ready: the provider contract, enrollment code and letter wording.	CT AG page; DE 12B-102(e); PA Act 33
☐ **9. Consumer reporting agency notice.** Proof the three agencies were told timing, distribution and content. → Have it ready: the dated letters.	FL 501.171(5); NY 899-aa(8); NJ 56:8-163(f)
☐ **10. Law enforcement contact and any delay request.** Who was told, and the written request that delayed notice. → Have it ready: the report number, the agency's written request, the release date.	NJ 56:8-163(c); FL 501.171(4)(b)

IF YOU ONLY DO ONE THING

Fix the dates first. Every statute read runs from discovery or determination, and most AG notices must carry the breach date, the discovery date, the resident count and the letter. A dated chronology tying discovery, containment, vendor notice and each mailing to evidence answers the first question on every AG form and shows whether the deadline was met.